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SOURCE Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik.ACTIVITIES OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ACADEMY

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 of the Academy of the Rumanian People's  
 Republic

Before the present regime came into power in Rumania, science was re-  
 stricted to a few scientists and to unproductive objectives. For example, in  
 1930, funds were refused to scientists in scientific academies who wished to  
 study the diseases of plants, whereas a sizable fund was granted for organiz-  
 ing a historical congress to study the crimes of Byzantium.

Such scientists as Dr Stefan Stanca, Aurel Vlaicu, Eminescu, and Caragiale  
 were not admitted to the National Academy. Most of its members were men whose  
 scientific services added to the fabulous profits gained by their activities  
 as bankers, industrialists, or great landowners.

Founding of the RPR (Rumanian People's Republic) Academy in 1948 was a  
 turning point in the development of Rumanian scientific knowledge. The new  
 Academy is based, according to Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, on finding a practical  
 use for the work of scientists, authors, and artists. The principle of the new  
 Academy is the indivisible unity of knowledge and practice so that knowledge  
 may serve the basic interests of the workers.

Under the favorable conditions created by the state, the number of scien-  
 tific research institutes of the RPR Academy increased from 9 in 1949 to 24 in  
 1952, while the number of scientific collectives grew from 22 to 47 during the  
 same period. As a result of this increase, the number of scientific workers  
 in the Academy grew from 414 in 1949 to 1,705 in 1952.

The Academy has established branches in Iasi and Cluj, as well as a scien-  
 tific base in Timisoara. The Iasi branch has chemical, mathematical, and other  
 research institutes. At Cluj there are, among others, linguistic, historical,  
 and chemical institutes.

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The party and the state are also developing library facilities and are encouraging Academy publications. In the period 1901 - 1948 the National Academy library acquired 465,101 volumes, whereas in the short period 1948 - 1952 the Academy acquired 480,000 volumes. In 1951 alone the library acquired 237,011 volumes, whereas in 1950 it had acquired 143,708. The number of readers rose from 12,000 in 1948 to 55,000 in 1952.

The old Academy printed a maximum of 20 monographs a year. The publishing house of the RPR Academy printed 1,931.3 monographs in 1951 and planned to print 2,500 in 1952.

The Rumanian Workers Party passed a resolution in December 1948 to establish the most favorable conditions for scientific, artistic, and literary production. One element in these conditions is the full use of Soviet scientific and educational methods.

The Academy, under the guidance of Soviet dialectical materialism, in 1952 studied some 361 educational problems, divided into 1,126 theorems. In solving such problems, the Physics Institute and the Institute of Metallurgy and Applied Mechanics achieved great success. Already they have built one type of rotary oil pump, high-voltage generators, and furnaces, and they have manufactured forsterite products from magnesium silicate. They also have brought about the electromagnetic conversion of methane gas for industrial purposes. Chemical institutes and collectives have conducted technological experiments on the production of certain cellulose derivatives widely used in the pharmaceutical and textile industries. They have produced aluminum sulfate from native alumina. More meetings are being organized between scientists and Stakhanovites in the field of applied mechanics to raise the work level of both groups.

Dokuchayev-Kostychev-Vil'yams complexes have been introduced. New types of grain are being produced. New methods of using old wine bottles are being discovered. Soviet agronomy, introduced in various areas of Rumania, is expected to produce record crops.

In the field of public health, much progress has been achieved in malaria control. Research is being continued on occupational skin diseases in the mining, petroleum, and chemical industries, and on endemic goiter. The Academy is also disseminating and applying the teachings of Pavlov.

Stalin's "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" has contributed greatly to the development of Rumanian education. The Institute of Linguistics is discussing a new project on the orthography of the Rumanian language. Another discussion is in progress on a Rumanian dictionary. Ten volumes of Rumanian history of the Middle Ages have been produced.

Interesting documents, including some on the 75 years of Rumanian independence, are being published. Archaeological excavations are being made at new sites, and research on the continuity of human habitation in Rumania is in progress.

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